



Wagner Product Training

Safety Considerations and Recommendations

As with any power tool, you need to exercise a level of care to ensure user safety.

Wagner products used correctly are very safe, and meet all of the necessary safety requirements.

There has not been a reported case of skin injection injury in over 10 years, but safety should always be high priority

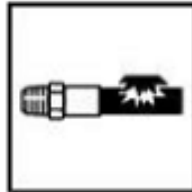
Safety Considerations and Recommendations – cont.

1. Before using the equipment, read and observe the safety instructions detailed in the Users Manual.
2. Make sure the electrical lead is in good working condition.
3. Spray materials emerge from the nozzle tip under high pressure. Never point the spray stream towards human beings or animals. In the event of injury to the skin by paint or solvents, quick expert treatment by a physician is essential. The physician should be informed of the type of paint or solvent involved.
4. To avoid the hazard of explosion when spraying, provide for effective natural or artificial ventilation.

Skin Injection



Pressure-related Injuries



Electric Shock



Safety Considerations and Recommendations – cont.

5. No sources of ignition are to be in the immediate area when spraying eg. open flame, cigarettes, sparks, glowing wires and hot surfaces.
6. The spray gun is not a toy. Keep out of reach of children.
7. Before carrying out any type of work on the spray gun, unplug the lead from the power socket.
8. Do not use spray guns to spray flammable liquids.
9. Do not spray any liquid of unknown hazard potential.
10. Wear a breathing mask or ear protection as required.

Toxicity



Fire and Explosion



Power Painter Airless Sprayers



W 140 P



W 180 P



W 400 SE

Power Painter Airless Sprayers

Paints & Materials

Water diluted primers, water diluted paints, wood preservatives, polishes, stains, aluminium paints and cavity sealers. W400 SE also undercoats, interior wall emulsion paints and interior wall latex paints.



POWER SPRAYERS

Ideal for small to medium redecoration and renovation jobs around the house and yard

Air Spray

Process

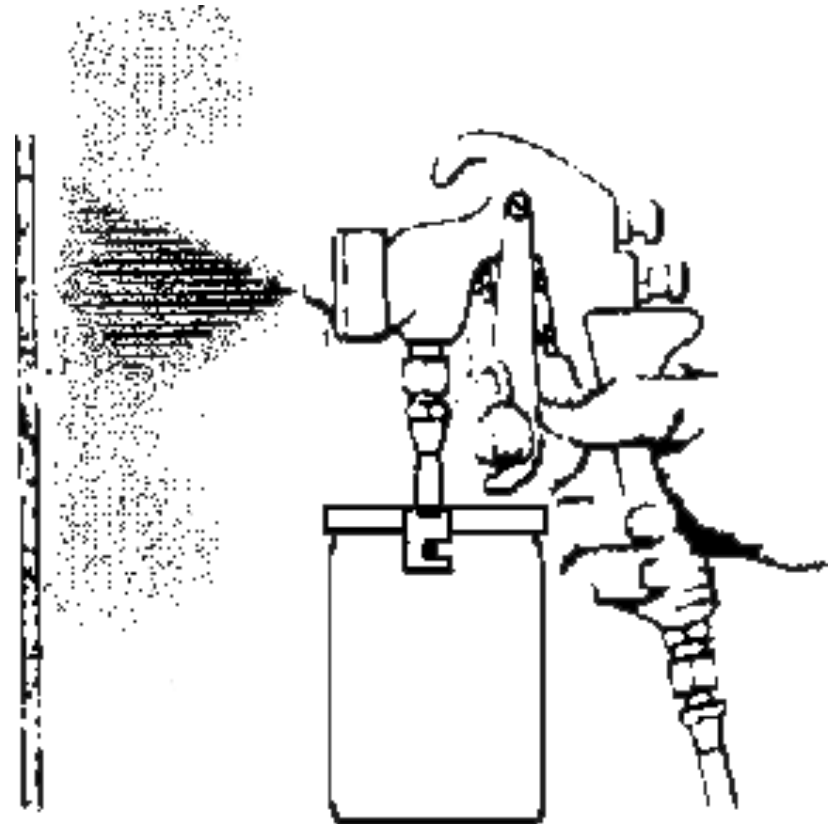
Paint is drawn into the gun by venturi and is atomized by injected air. The fan can be manipulated by air introduced around the fan. Because the paint is both picked up and atomized by air the paint leaves the nozzle in form of a fine mist. The paint droplets are suspended in the air and tend to float, causing overspray. The transfer efficiency is very low, only 25-45% of the coating reaches the job

Advantages

- Adjustable air control
- Adjustable fluid control
- Fan width adjustment

Disadvantages

- Poor transfer efficiency
- Overspray



Airless Spray

Process

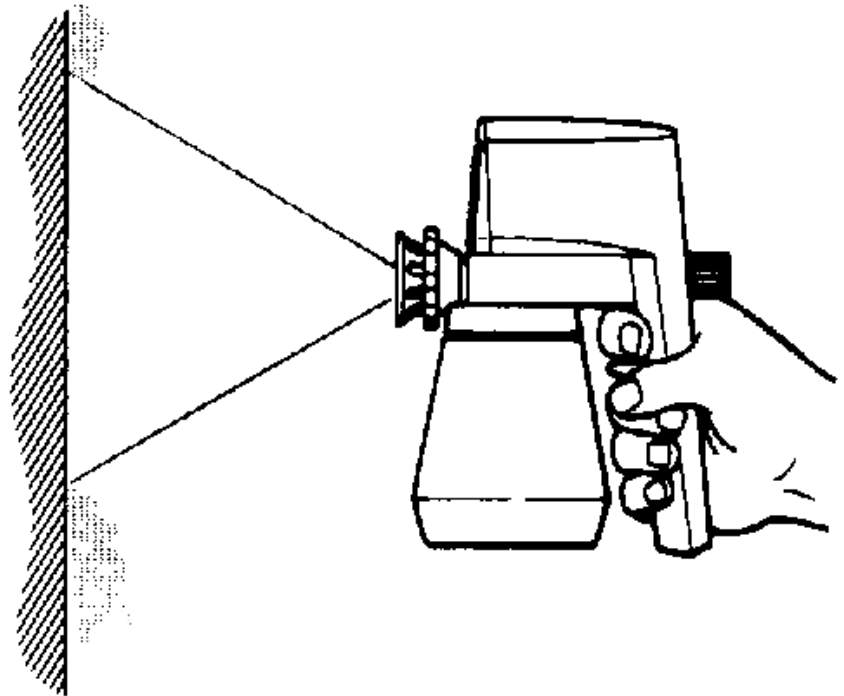
Paint is drawn into the gun by vacuum and is pressurised. It is forced through a small orifice causing it to atomise. The paint is delivered to the job by pressure only, therefore there is little overspray although you do get fallout. Due to fixed tips a percentage of the paint can be sprayed past the job. The transfer efficiency of an airless gun is 65-80%

Advantages

- Fast coating time
- Good transfer efficiency
- Low overspray

Disadvantages

- Fixed tips
- Not adjustable

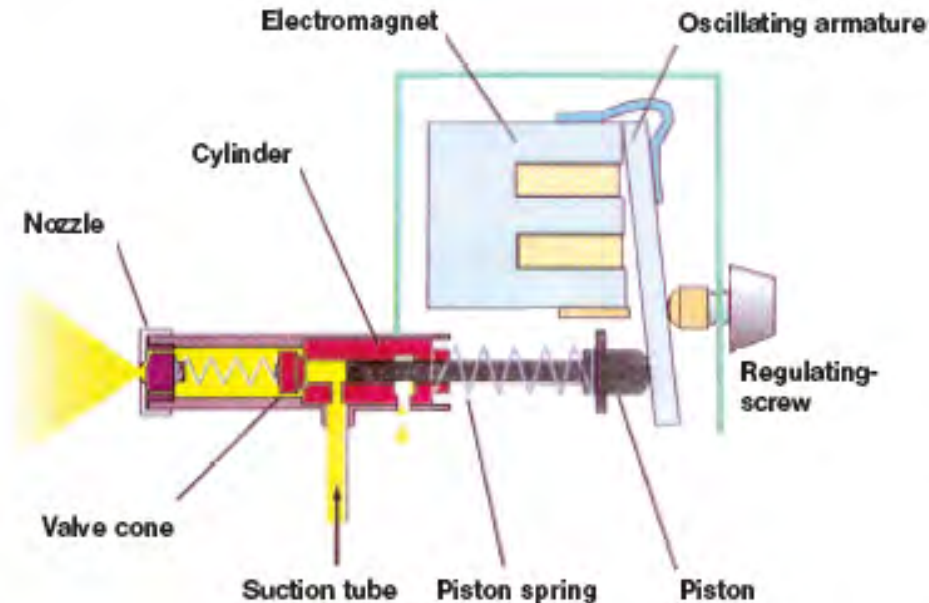


Functional Principle of Electric Hand Spray Guns

The heart of the airless unit is the piston which causes atomisation by high pressure.

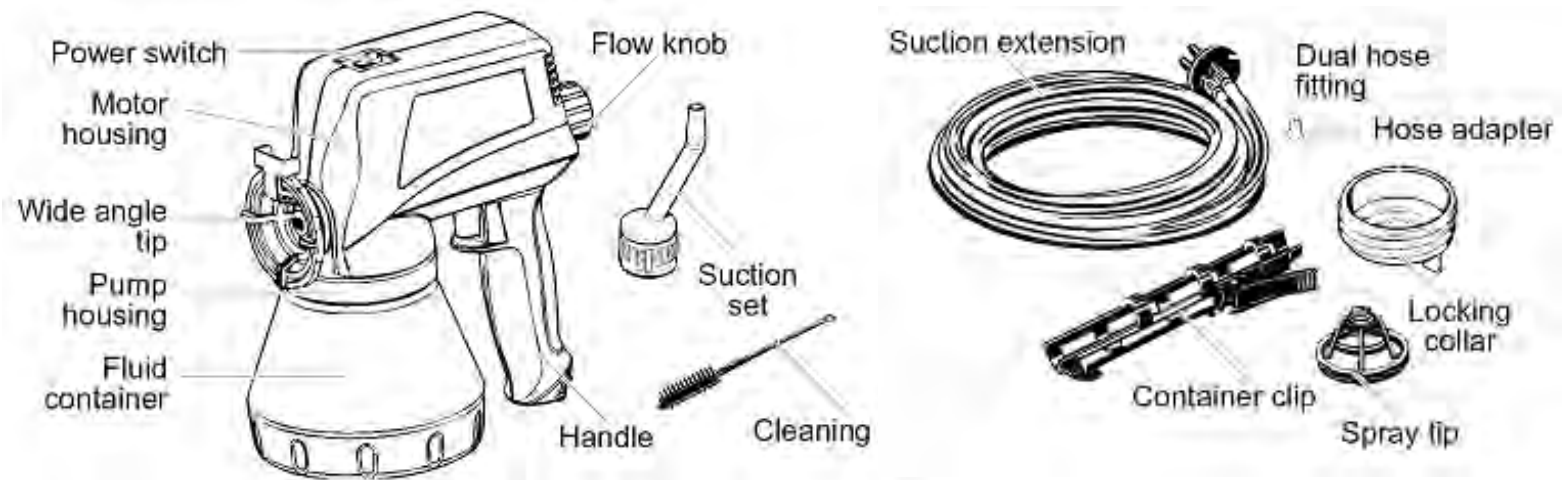
The oscillator pushes the piston forwards. As soon as the piston spring moves the piston backwards, a vacuum is set up in the pump cylinder and this sucks in the spraying material. In the next forward movement of the piston, the suction aperture is closed and the spray material is pressed outwards under high pressure through the valve system – with no air.

The spray flow rate and the spraying pressure can be smoothly adjusted with the regulating screw



Power Painter Introduction

Power Painters let you paint quickly and smoothly. The drawing below shows the set of typical components. Refer to the selection chart for model specific components.



Optional accessories may include a backpack container, additional spray tips, or a packet of Cleaner/Lubrication depending on model.

How it works

- **Power Painters**

utilise an airless piston pump in the head of the unit to spray paint. Airless refers to a method of spraying paint utilising high pressure to atomise paint by forcing it through a small tip (orifice) opening.

- **Container**

holds the material to be sprayed. 600ml and 800ml containers are available depending on the model.

- **Suction Set**

channels the paint to the pump from the integral container. Paint can also be drawn from a paint can when using the suction extension supplied with each model.

- **Valves**

During the backward stroke of the piston a vacuum is created in the pump by the seal from the swirl valve to the housing. On the forward stroke the piston forces paint past the sealing block, swirled through the head and finally atomised within the spray tip to spray paint.

Definitions

- **Speed**
some models have more than one speed which allows the user to adjust the width of the spray.
- **Tip (Orifice)**
size depends on the material being applied. The shape of the tip determines the shape of the spray pattern. Standard pattern is round unless equipped with the optional “Wide Angle” tip.
- **Atomisation**
the process in which the paint is broken up into microscopic droplets.
- **Pump**
a mechanical device that moves fluid by pressure or suction.
- **Pressure (PSI)**
Pounds per square inch
- **Viscosity**
resistance of a liquid to sheer forces and hence to flow.

When to use Power Sprayers

Power Sprayers are classified as painting tools. They are designed to cut labor time, minimise waste, and improve the surface quality.

Power Sprayer Applications include:

- Roofing
- Timber Fence
- Casual Doors
- Pergola / Gazebo
- Lattice
- Boat Anti Fouling
- Broad Walls
- Sheds

Getting started

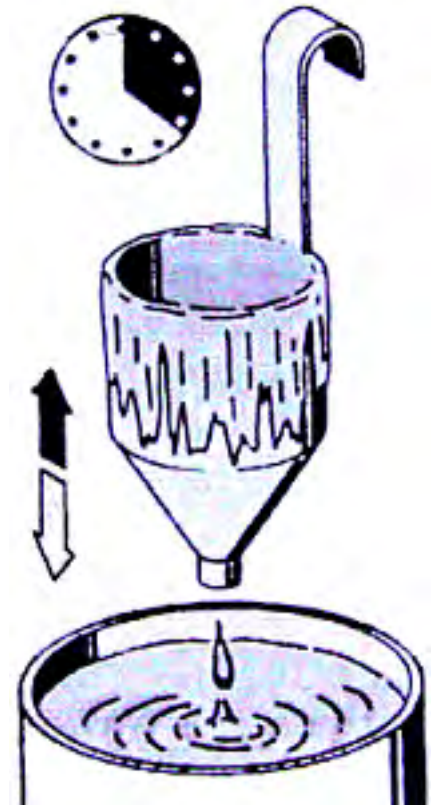
Prepare the spraying surface area and surrounding areas. The spray result depends heavily on the smoothness and cleanliness of the surface to be sprayed. The surface should be carefully prepared and kept free of dust. Ensure that you cover all areas that are not to be sprayed. Keep in mind that when working with wind, paint mist can be transported over great distances.

Remove the Paint Power Sprayer from the box. Check to ensure that all parts and accessories have been provided (refer to users manual for more information). If the gun has been used previously, make sure all parts are clean and assembled correctly.



Prepare the spray material

Paints are usually sold in a spreadable, undiluted state. The paint usually needs to be diluted for use with the spray gun. To thin the material you are using, try Paint Easy™ Paint Conditioner for water based paints. It thins the paint by adding a specially formulated material for a finer spray. Water will also work but it will dilute the material. For oil-based materials, use the thinning agent recommended on the material container.

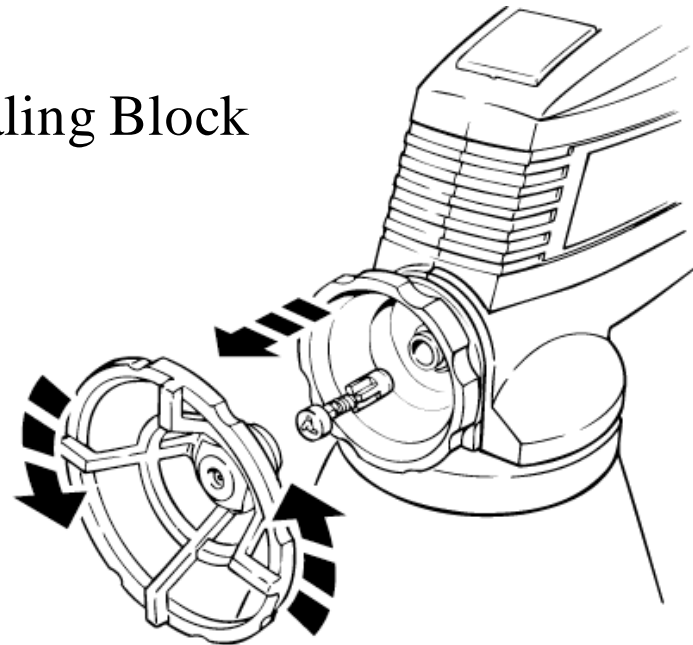
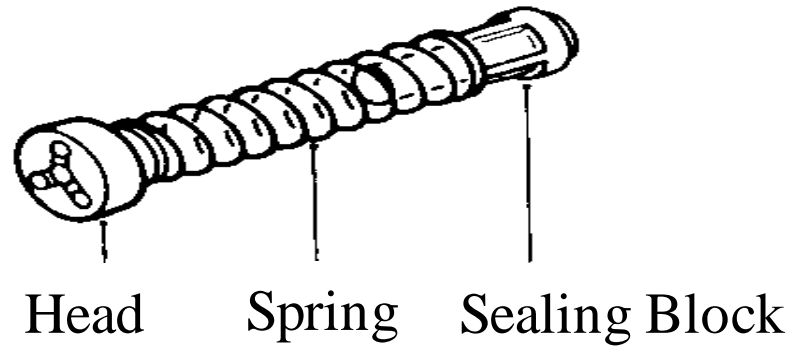
To achieve the correct dilution you have to use the viscosity test cup supplied with the unit (viscosity = consistency of the paint). Dip the viscosity test cup completely into the spray material. Hold the test cup up and measure the time (in seconds) until the liquid completely empties out. Compare the measured “run-out” time with the viscosity table detailed on the following slide. If the actual run-out time is greater than the recommended run-out time, additional thinning of the spray material will be required.



Handling table for viscosity

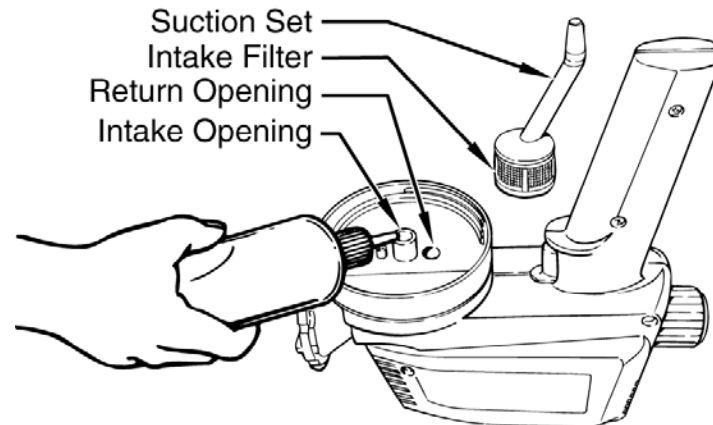
Handling Table for Viscosity		
Spray Material	Viscosity: (Runout time in seconds)	
		
Thinner-soluble varnishes/ primers	20-35	20-45
Water-soluble varnishes / primers	20-50	20-60
Automobile spray paint	18-22	18-22
Wood preservatives, disinfectants, plant protectants, polishes, strippers, oils	undiluted	
Hammer effect enamel	25-35	30-45
Aluminium paints	20-30	20-30

Swirl Valves



Using the Container

1. Fill container with the material to be sprayed.
2. Place a few drops of household oil down the intake (center) and return (back) openings in the pump housing.



3. Push the suction set securely into the intake (center) opening on the bottom of the pump housing. Make certain that the intake filter is in place on the suction set.
4. Thread the container securely to the sprayer.

Selecting the proper tip

Your sprayer comes with a variety of spray tips depending on the model: a wide angle tip, a round tip, and a stain tip (optional).

Wide angle tip

The wide angle tip produces a wide pattern that can be adjusted horizontally or vertically.

To adjust:

1. Make sure the sprayer is unplugged.
2. Loosen the wide angle tip by turning the tip counterclockwise 1/4 turn.
3. Turn the adjusting arm so that it is pointing down for a horizontal pattern. Turn the adjusting arm so that it is pointing to the side for a vertical pattern.
4. Tighten the tip firmly by hand.

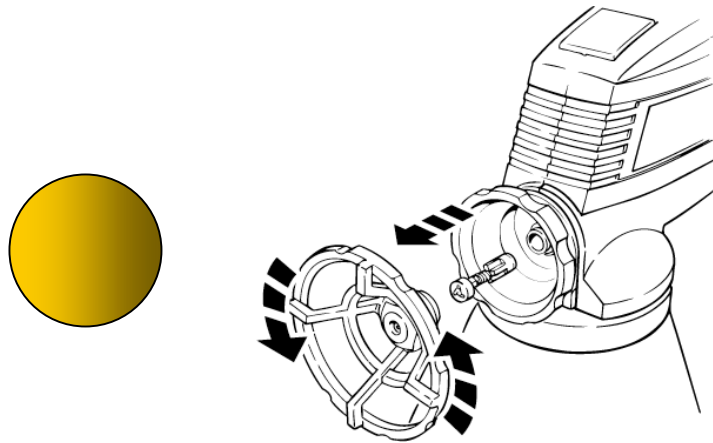


Use the wide angle tip for covering a large, flat surface. It works well with most water-based paints and stains. The wide angle tip is not recommended for use with oil-based paints.

Selecting the proper tip – cont.

Round tips

The round tip produces a round pattern. Use a round tip if the surface you are spraying is too small for use with the wide angle tip.



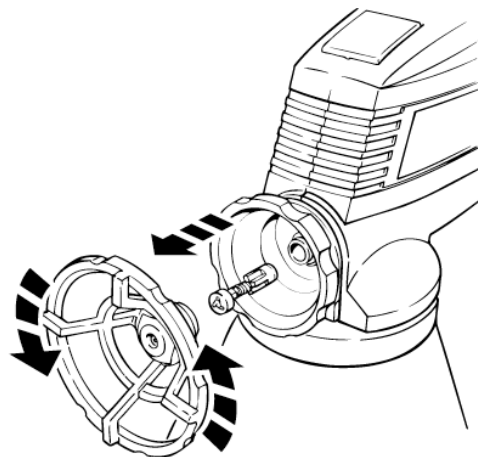
The round tip comes in 3 sizes. Use the size that works best for the type of material you are spraying.

1. Light materials - .023 inch (0.6mm) opening. This size works best for oil-based materials.
2. Medium materials - .031 inch (0.8mm) opening. This all-purpose size works best for most materials.
3. Heavy materials - .039 inch (1.0mm) opening. This size works best for hard to spray, coarse materials.

Selecting the proper tip – cont.

Stain tip

The stain tip is an option included with some models. It has a specially designed opening for use with thin materials such as thin stains, sealers and waterproofers, and can be adjusted to reduce overspray. If you did not receive a stain tip and will be spraying one of these materials, the tip can be purchased at your local retailer.



The stain tip pattern is round with a fine spray. To adjust the spray pattern size and coarseness, turn the tip slightly counterclockwise to narrow the pattern and make the spray more coarse. Turn the tip slightly clockwise to widen the pattern and make the spray more fine.

Adjusting the spray tip

1. Make sure the spray gun is unplugged.
2. Loosen the tip by turning the tip counter clockwise.
3. Turn the adjusting arm so that it is pointing down for a horizontal pattern.
4. Turn the adjusting arm so that it is pointing to the side for a vertical pattern.
5. Tighten the tip firmly by hand.

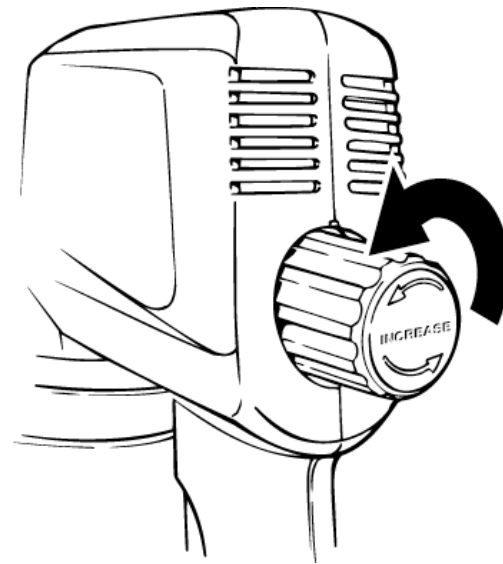
Regulating the spray amount

The spray pattern is controlled by the flow knob on the back of the sprayer and by the thickness of the material being sprayed.

Turning the flow knob counterclockwise increases the amount of material flow.

Turning the flow knob clockwise decreases the amount of material flow. To adjust the pattern:

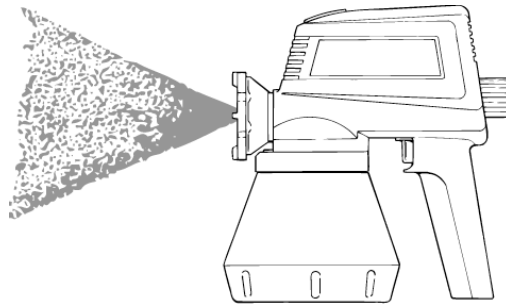
1. Turn the flow knob fully counterclockwise to maximum.
2. Squeeze the trigger and test the pattern on a piece of scrap wood or cardboard.
3. Turn the flow knob clockwise until you have a good pattern.



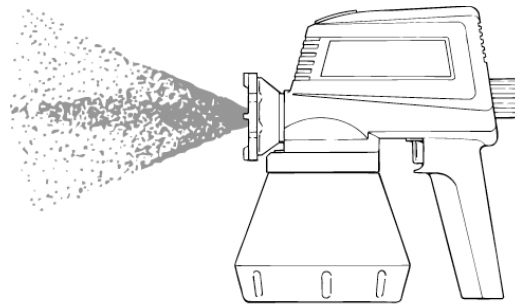
If you adjust the flow knob and power level and still cannot get a good pattern, you may need to thin the material you are using.

Adjusting the spray pattern

A bad spray pattern will concentrate the paint in the center of the spray and go on blotchy. A good spray pattern has an even amount of material throughout the pattern in a fine spray and will go on smoothly.



Good Spray Pattern



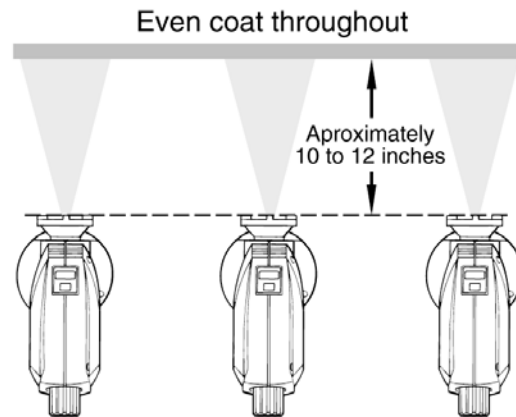
Bad Spray Pattern

Always practice spraying on a piece of scrap wood or cardboard to test your spray pattern. Use the coverage rate recommended by the material manufacturer on the container.

How to spray - Distance

Once you have achieved a good spray pattern on your test piece of wood or cardboard, it is time to begin spraying your work. The key to a good job is an even coating over the entire surface. This is done by using even strokes. Always begin spraying outside of the spray area to avoid interruptions inside the spraying area. Approach difficult or hard to reach areas first. This includes corners and angles.

Keep your arm moving at a constant speed and keep the sprayer at a constant distance from the surface. The best spraying distance is 25 to 30 cm between the spray tip and the surface. The distance from the nozzle to the object to be sprayed depends on the delivery rate. With a low delivery rate it is possible to go very close to the object and reduce further the amount of spray mist.

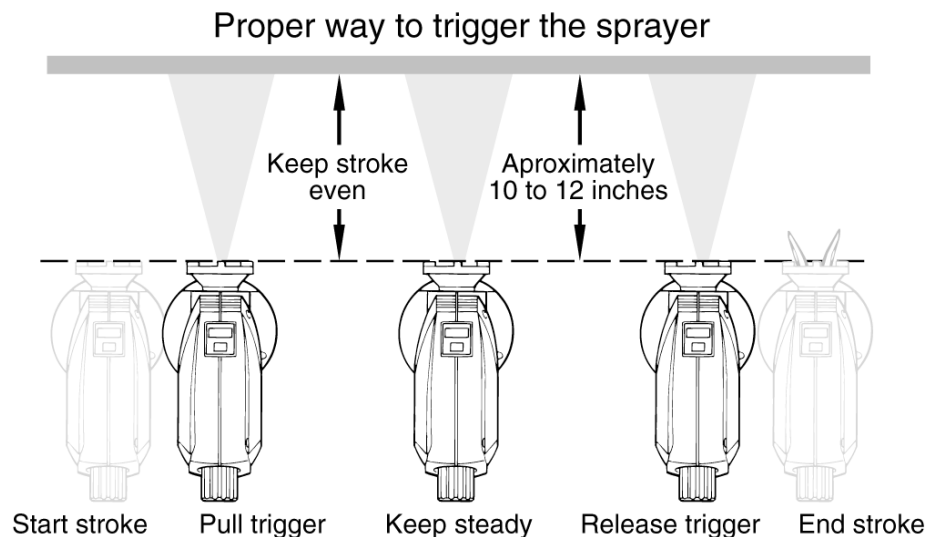


Keep stroke smooth and at an even speed.

How to spray – Technique

The sprayer should be triggered by turning it on and off with each stroke. This will save paint and avoid paint buildup at the end of the stroke. Do not trigger the sprayer continuously or during the middle of a stroke. This will result in an uneven spray and splotchy coverage. Do not apply too much paint during one spraying operation. First apply a thin layer and allow to dry briefly before applying a covering layer. This is especially important with vertical surfaces to avoid paint sags.

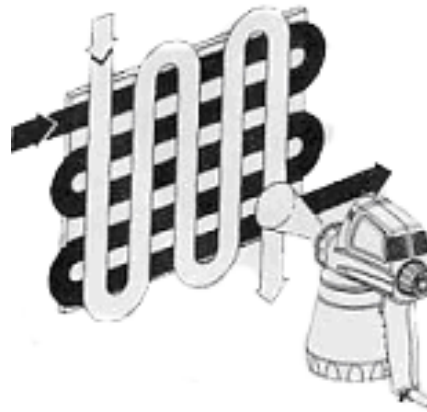
Overlap each stroke by about 50%. This will ensure an even coating.



How to spray – Technique cont.

The spray gun should be worked as evenly as possible during the spray operation. Accelerating or slowing down during the spray operation can cause an uneven spray pattern, spattering or dripping. Keep the sprayer perpendicular to the surface, otherwise one end of the pattern will be thicker than the other. Keep the sprayer at right angles to the surface. This means moving your entire arm back and forth rather than just flexing your wrist.

To achieve optimal spray results, spray back and forth over the surface.



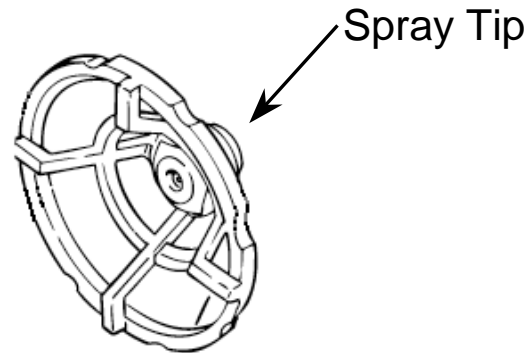
Always hold the spray gun in a horizontal position. If you need to spray upwards (ie. for ceilings) or downwards (ie. for an unhinged door laid on the table) use the flexible nozzle extension accessory.

Short term clean up

Dried paints and stains act like glue and cause moving pieces to stick. Taking the time to properly clean and maintain your sprayer helps it last longer and work right every time.

Short-term cleanup

If you are leaving a project for a few hours or overnight:
Wipe the spray tip carefully before storing for a few hours and again before returning to spray.



If you are using the suction extension, you will also need to cover the material you are using to avoid it from drying and forming a skin on top. For water-based paints only, pour 1/2 cup of water slowly on the top of the material and let stand. For other materials, seal the container with a piece of plastic with the suction extension still in the container.

Long term clean up

Long-term cleanup

Cleaning the container: If you used the 940ml container:

1. Unplug the sprayer.
2. Pour the remaining material back into the original container.
3. Fill the 800 ml container half full of solvent appropriate to the type of material sprayed.

Tip: For water-based paints, use warm, soapy water, or 30ml of Cleaner/Lubricant (P/N 0154570) mixed with water. For any other material, use the type of solvent recommended by the material manufacturer on the original container.

4. Plug in the sprayer.
5. Squeeze the trigger until the solvent comes through the sprayer for several seconds.
6. Unplug the sprayer.
7. Remove the container and properly dispose of the remaining solvent.

Long term clean up - cont.

Long-term cleanup

If you used the suction extension:

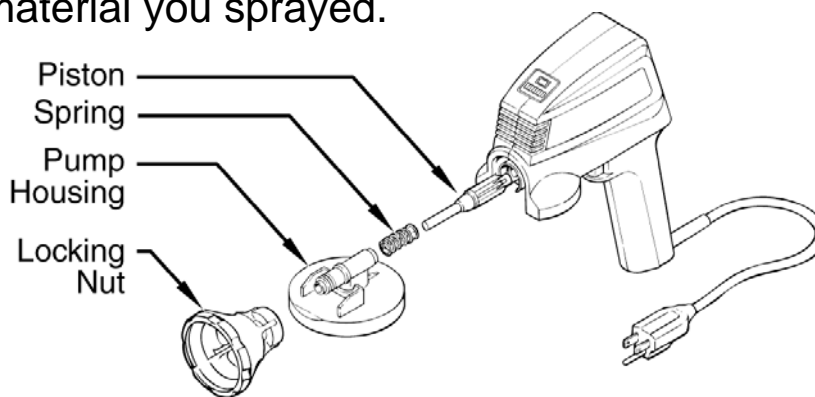
1. Unplug the sprayer.
2. Remove the suction set from the material container and submerge into a container of the solvent appropriate to the type of material sprayed.
3. Squeeze the trigger and spray into a second container until the solvent coming through the sprayer is free of material.
4. Unplug the sprayer.
5. Remove the suction set from the solvent.
6. Unlock the pump housing locking collar by turning it counterclockwise.
7. Pull the dual hose fitting out of the pump housing.

Long term clean up - cont.

Long-term cleanup

Cleaning the pump housing:

1. Make certain the sprayer is unplugged.
2. Turn the spray tip counterclockwise until it is removed. Be careful not to lose the swirl valve.
3. Pull out the swirl valve.
4. Turn the locking nut counterclockwise until it is removed.
5. Slide the pump housing assembly off of the sprayer.
6. Pull the piston and spring off of the pump housing.
7. Pull the spring off of the piston.
8. Clean all parts thoroughly with the brush provided using a solvent appropriate to the type of material you sprayed.



Storage

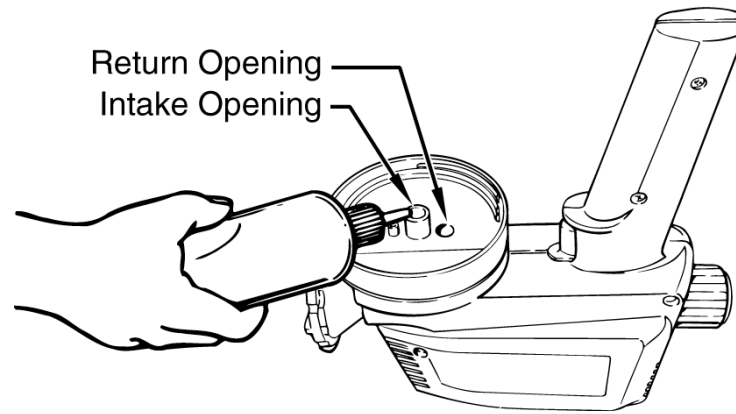
Assembling the sprayer

1. Slide the spring onto the front end of the piston.
2. Insert the piston into the back end of the pump housing.
3. Insert the pump housing assembly into the front of the sprayer.
4. Place the locking nut onto the motor housing.
5. Press in while turning the locking nut clockwise and tighten firmly by hand.
6. Insert the swirl valve into the front end of the pump housing.
7. Place the spray tip onto the pump housing and turn it clockwise until it is tightened securely.

Storage - cont.

Lubricating the sprayer

1. Turn the sprayer upside down while the container is off.
2. Pour a small amount of standard household oil into both the intake and return openings on the pump housing.
3. Plug in the sprayer.
4. Squeeze the trigger of the sprayer for 2 to 3 seconds. This works the household oil onto the piston and swirl valve. The oil protects the sprayer by keeping any extra material from drying and seizing the piston.
5. Insert the suction set into the intake (center) opening of the pump housing.
6. Thread the container onto the sprayer.



Maintenance

Parts of your sprayer wear out with use and require regular replacement. They include the swirl valve, piston and spring. These parts are not covered by your sprayer warranty. More abrasive materials such as acrylic paints and stains cause these parts to wear out faster than less abrasive materials such as oil-based paints and stains, thin stains and sealers.

Replacing the swirl valve

The swirl valve is shaped to cause the material to spin as it comes out of the sprayer. The spinning breaks the material up into a fine spray. As more material goes through the swirl valve, it wears out the valve and the shape of the valve changes. When it changes too much to produce a good spray pattern, the valve needs to be replaced.

To replace the swirl valve:

1. Make certain that the sprayer is unplugged.
2. Turn the spray tip counterclockwise and remove.
3. Pull the old swirl valve out of the pump housing and insert a new one.
4. Place the spray tip over the new swirl valve and tighten it securely by hand.

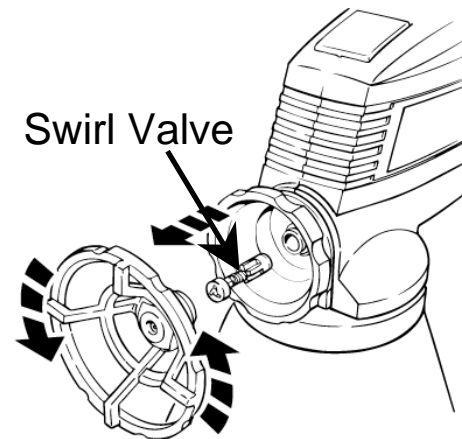
Maintenance – cont.

Replacing the piston and spring

The average life of a piston and spring will vary depending on the types of material being sprayed. Replace the piston if the sprayer takes longer than 2 minutes to prime when well lubricated, or if there is an excess amount of material leaking and you have tried all of the troubleshooting suggestions listed in this manual. Replace the spring if you notice that it is broken when you clean the sprayer.

To replace the piston:

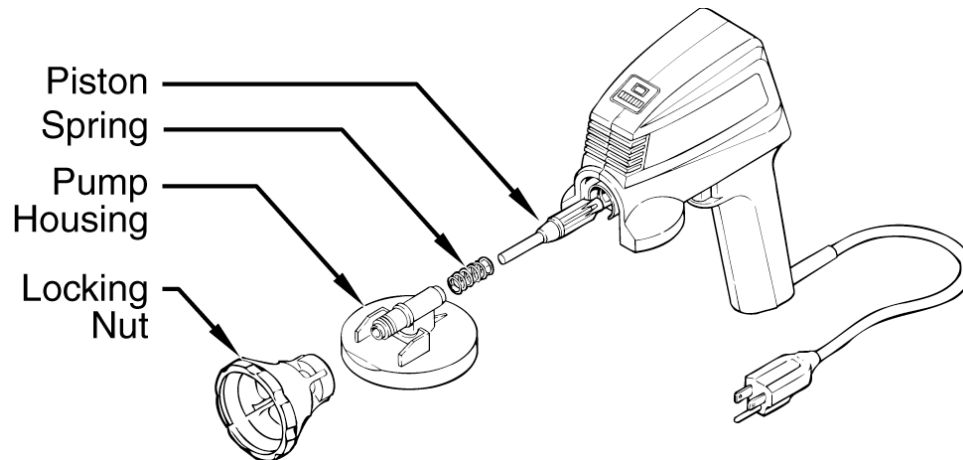
1. Make certain the sprayer is unplugged.
2. Turn the spray tip counterclockwise until it is removed. Be careful not to lose the swirl valve.
3. Pull out the swirl valve.
4. Turn the locking nut counterclockwise until it is removed.
5. Slide the pump housing assembly off of the sprayer.
6. Pull the piston and spring off of the pump housing.
7. Pull the spring off of the piston and throw away the old piston.



Maintenance – cont.

Replacing the piston and spring

8. Slide the spring onto the front end of the new piston.
9. Insert the piston into the back end of the pump housing.
10. Insert the pump housing assembly into the front of the sprayer.



11. Place the locking nut onto the motor housing.
12. Press in while turning the locking nut clockwise and tighten firmly by hand.
13. Insert the swirl valve into the front end of the pump housing.
14. Place the spray tip onto the pump housing and turn it clockwise until it is tightened securely.

Frequently asked questions

- **What Kind of Paint Can I Use?**
 - The Wagner Power Painters are designed to spray a wide variety of materials. All of the Power Painters will spray semi-transparent stains, clear sealers, oil paints, many acrylic paints and other thin-bodied materials. Units with higher PSI ratings will do a better job spraying many of the thicker, 100% acrylic paints. As a general rule, only the thickest acrylic paints require thinning. Always start without thinning.
- **What Are The Differences Between Models?**
 - The models differ on both ability to spray certain materials and the features included. Refer to the selection chart of this presentation for direct comparisons of each model.
- **Is It Hard To Control The Spray Pattern?**
 - One of the biggest concerns most people have is whether there will be a lot of overspray. Since the Power Painters are airless, “bounce back” or overspray is minimized. You will find that by masking off areas or utilizing a spray shield to protect areas you don’t want painted will work to achieve professional results and save time when compared to painting with a brush.

Frequently asked questions – cont.

- **How Do I Spray with a Power Painter?**
 - We recommend that you practice on a piece of scrap wood or cardboard. The key to a good job is an even coating over the entire surface. This is done by using even strokes at a constant speed keeping the gun at right angles to the surface and at a distance of 25 to 30 cm. Move your entire arm back and forth rather than flexing your wrist.
- **What Are The Electronic Settings (Speeds)?**
 - Models with electronic speed control have the ability to change the motor speed and vary the width for the spray pattern. The slower the speed the narrower the spray pattern providing you with the ability to move in real close for cut-in work around windows and doors. The faster the speed the larger the pattern for large surfaces.
- **Are The Power Painters Easy To Clean?**
 - YES! It will only take about the same amount of time it takes to thoroughly clean a brush and think about how much time you will save by painting with a Power Painter. No tools are required for cleaning. All parts fit together by hand. Refer to the cleaning portion of this presentation.

Troubleshooting

Problem	Cause	Correction
Spray gun buzzes and does not work	Piston stuck	Disassemble pump and clean with thinner
	Defective drive	Send spray gun to Approved Service Agent
Spray gun does not suck in	No valve in pump	Insert valve
	Suction tube loose in the conical bore	Adjust suction tube
	Venting hole in pump housing clogged	Clean
	Intake hole (fitting) in pump housing clogged	Clean
	Viscosity of spray material too high	Thin accordingly
Spray gun sucks in but does not spray	Nozzle clogged	Clean
	Ducts and holes in atomiser clogged	Clean
Spray gun works but sprays unevenly	Spray material in container running out	Refill
	Spray gun not held straight, causing air to be sucked in	Use flexible extension nozzle
	Viscosity of spray material too high (too thick)	Thin accordingly
	Fine adjustment button not set correctly	Reset according to spray material
	Wrong size nozzle	Change nozzle
	Nozzle or Valve worn out	Replace
	Wrong valve inserted	Use correct valve

Handy Hints

Clean the spray gun after every use. Proper cleaning and maintenance ensures the sprayer will continue to operate correctly every time.

When the job is finished empty any unused paint from the container and clean it with the appropriate thinner. For water based paints warm soapy water is best.

Fill the container with appropriate thinner and spray through the gun for 20 seconds.

- Disconnect the sprayer from the power supply.
- Remove the paint container and pull out the suction tube.
- Unscrew the spray tip with guard and remove the swirl valve.
- Unscrew the locking nut and pull the complete pump housing forward until it is free of the drive housing. Remove the piston and spring from the housing and separate them. Clean all parts thoroughly with the appropriate thinner.

Never immerse electrical parts of the sprayer in water or any other liquid.

Handy Hints – cont.

Replace the spring on the piston, slide the piston back into the housing and ensure the spring fits onto the housing. Slide the complete housing assembly back into the drive housing. Turn the control knob all the way anti-clockwise to relieve some of the spring tension, then screw on the locking nut being careful not to damage the thread. Check the swirl valve for wear, if it is in good condition slide into the housing, or fit a new one if it is worn. Screw on the spray tip.

Plug in the sprayer, tip it upside down, and put a small amount of oil in the suction hole (front hole) and trigger the sprayer briefly. This will coat the piston and cylinder with oil and protect it from corrosion.

Refit the suction tube to the front port of the housing. Ensure the container is clean and dry, screw it to the sprayer. The sprayer is ready for storage until the next spray painting job.

If the sprayer is not cleaned properly and oiled after use, it may seize with paint residue and corrosion. The warranty does not cover damage caused by improper cleaning or corrosion.

Handy Hints – cont.

To assure trouble free service from the sprayer, always remember these simple steps.

Strain old paint before using.

Be sure paint suction tube is tightly inserted.

Thin paint properly

Use the correct swirl valve and spray tip for the paint.

Watch for wear of the swirl valve and spray tip.

Some paints are much more abrasive than others and will cause quicker wear of parts. Spray tips, swirl valves and pistons are wearing parts.

Spray tips - Water based paints are especially abrasive. If you notice that the paint is not atomising as well as it should and the sprayer starts spitting, the spray tip orifice has become too large and the spray tip should be replaced.

Swirl valve - After paint has been sprayed, the swirl valve may become worn. The paint may not atomise as well as it should and the sprayer may start spitting. When the valve is worn, the holes will be larger and the sealing block will be 'furred' or scratched. If the spray tip has been over-tightened the swirl valve head may be damaged.

Handy Hints – cont.

Piston - The piston should be checked regularly for wear marks. Improper cleaning may cause scoring marks on the piston.

Improper cleaning and poor paint preparation can cause the piston to seize. Do not continue to press the trigger of the gun when a low humming is heard, as this will burn out the motor.

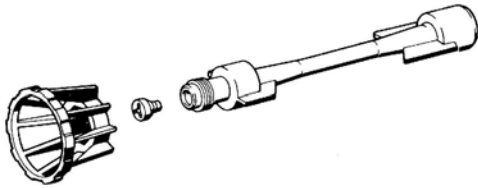
Dismantle the pump housing and carefully remove the piston. Soak the housing in solvent if the piston cannot be removed from the housing without force.

Clean all parts and reassemble, condition the paint if necessary.

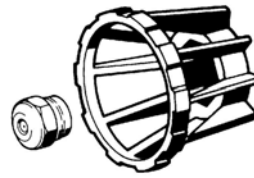
Application



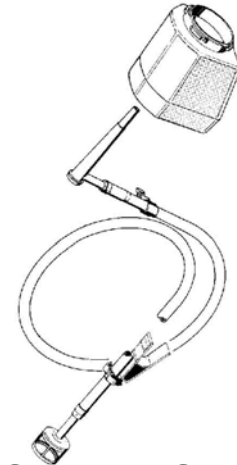
Power Sprayer Accessories



Flexible Extension



Jet Nozzle



Suction Set



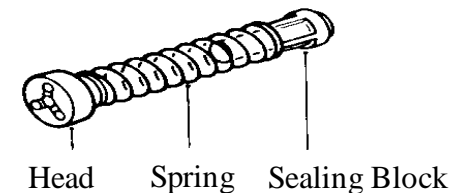
Swirl Valves

Swirl Valve

Swirl valves are a critical part of your spray gun and are subject to the most wear. Water based paints are abrasive and can wear a swirl valve very quickly. To tell if your swirl valve is worn, look at the sealing block – it should be clean and the edges not rounded or ‘furred’.

A worn swirl valve can give the following problems:

- Poor atomisation
- Spitting
- Irregular Spray



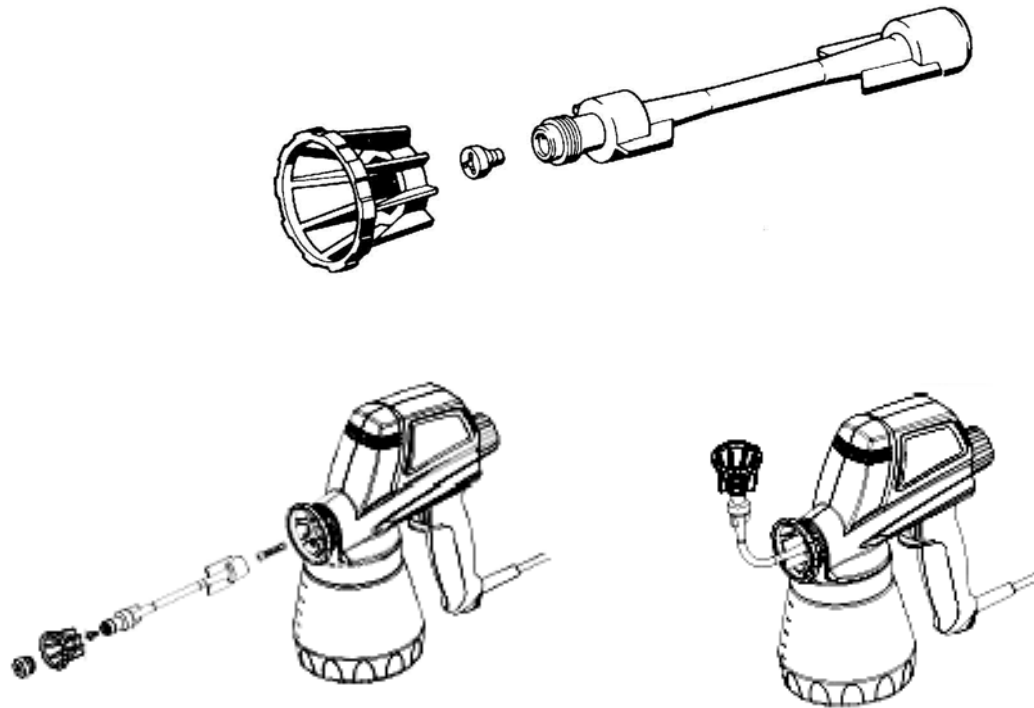
A badly worn swirl valve will stop the gun from picking up paint. Swirl valves cannot be claimed under warranty. Ensure that you use the correct swirl valve for the type of paint you are spraying

Swirl valves are color coded for different uses and different model spray guns. White Swirl Valves are for water based paints and black ones for oil based paints



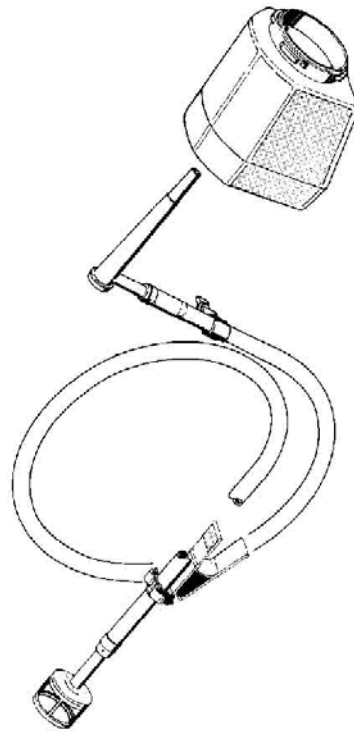
Flexible Extension Nozzle

The flexible nozzle extension flexes to all sides. It is ideal for overhead work and horizontal surfaces. It should only to be used with the guard assembly and should not to be used with flat jet nozzles.



Suction Set

A Suction System Extension is used for drawing paint directly from the paint containers. This allows a greater volume of paint to be sprayed without refill. Suction height is about 1.8m. The suction system container should not be used with paints containing solvents. There are two versions, one for the W 140P/W180P (Pin 0413910) and one for the W400 SE and older models (Pin 0272910).



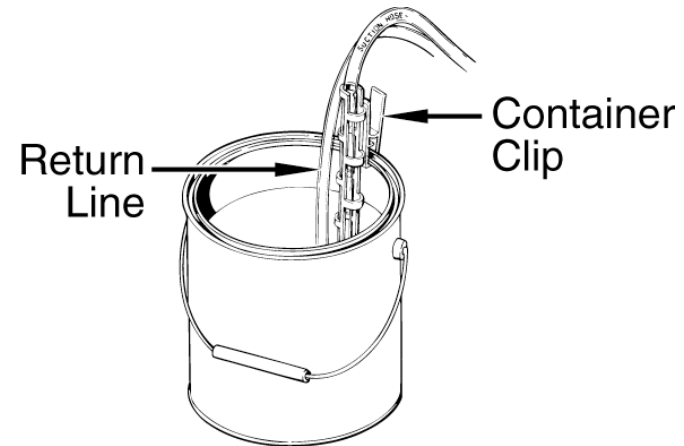
Using the suction extension

The suction extension includes a hose set, dual hose fitting, pump housing locking collar, suction set hose adapter, and a container clip.

It allows you to attach the sprayer to a larger container such as 4 or 20 litres paint can or an optional backpack.

1. Place a few drops of household oil down the intake (center) and return (back) openings in the pump housing.
2. Push the dual hose fitting into the intake and return openings on the bottom of the housing. The fitting with the ridge goes into the return opening.
3. Place the pump housing locking collar over the dual hose fitting and turn the locking collar clockwise until it locks securely.
4. Push the suction hose set onto the intake and return ports of the dual hose fitting. The hose with the writing on it goes to the intake (center) port.

Using the suction extension – cont.



5. Slide the intake hose (the hose with the writing on it) through the container clip. You may need to pull the hoses slightly apart.
6. Press the suction set hose adapter onto the suction set.
7. Push the intake hose onto the suction set assembly. Make certain that the intake filter is in place on the suction set.
8. Submerge the suction set assembly into the material container and attach the container clip to the side to hold it securely. Make certain that the return line is inside the container.

Cleaner Lubricant

Wagner's cleaner lubricant is recommended for use when changing colors of paint, overnight cleaning and long term storage.

For Cleaning when changing paint colors or storing overnight:

Empty paint container and clean thoroughly with warm soapy water. Fill container with 1 litre of clear warm water. Add 30ml of cleaner lubricant to water. Mix thoroughly. If changing colors, spray about half through the sprayer. Spray into open space to avoid mixture bouncing back. To resume painting, briefly spray paint on newspaper or scrap material to clear cleaner lubricant from sprayer. If storing overnight, spray one half through sprayer and store. Save remainder for later use.

For long term cleaning and storage:

Disassemble according to instructions in owner's manual. Mix as described in step before. Dip brush in mixture and use to clean parts. To clean inside pump housing, push brush completely through cylinder opening. If paint does not come off easily, put parts in a separate container, add cleaner lubricant and let soak. Reassemble sprayer. To lubricate, spray cleaner lubricant through sprayer. If parts have been soaked, remix a new supply. Do not spray water through the sprayer after spraying cleaner lubricant through it. Further lubrication is not necessary. Wipe off any excess moisture from the sprayer and store.

Jet Nozzle (Engine Nozzle)

The jet nozzle produces a sharp concentrated jet and is best for high pressure removal of stubborn dirt, e.g. in cleaning engines, machinery or vehicles etc.

